

FOR PRESIDENT,
HENRY CLAY,
OF KENTUCKY.

Gen. Com. Dem. Whig Young Men.—A Regular Meeting of this committee will be held at the Broadway House on Friday evening, 9th December, 1892, at 7 o'clock. The members are respectfully requested to attend. **ADDISON DOUGHERTY, Chairman.**
S. D. JACKSON, Secretary. 47 St.
C. R. TAYLOR, Treasurer.

From Washington.

By our Washington letter, in another column, it will be seen that no quorum was present in the Senate yesterday, so that no organization of Congress was effected. This was not anticipated, and will consequently occasion not a little disappointment. It was thought that a quorum would be present to-day—so that the Message may be confidently expected to-night. It is thought that it will embrace a pretty full discussion of the Exchange, the Tariff, and other measures which are prominently before the people. It will be seen that a notice of a motion for the Repeal of the Bankrupt Law has already been given.

Mr. Brownson's Lecture.

A very able and profound discourse was delivered last evening by Rev. A. Brownson of Boston, before the Mercantile Library Association at the Tabernacle. It was listened to by a large and intelligent audience with far more interest than would have been anticipated from so abstract a theme and so close and logical a discussion of it. The subject was Government, its Origin, Organization and End. Each division of the general topic was discussed with reference to the fundamental principles which it involved. The origin of all Government Mr. Brownson found in the Unity of Man, which consists of the Unity of the Race and the Unity of Life. The doctrine which prevails at the present day, that all rightful Government is founded upon the assent of the governed, Mr. Brownson rejected, first, because it assumes that all men are equal in a state of nature, which is unequivocally contradicted by fact, both in regard to physical strength and mental endowments; and secondly, that Government derives all its authority from the free delegation of individuals. The last assumption, Mr. B. urged, is proved to be false by history; for there never was a time when men existed without a Government; there never was a time antecedent to this assumed compact. If, moreover, this assumption were true, Government as a creation of the people would not be above them, and therefore it would not be that which binds them and demands from them love and rightful obedience.

The doctrine that government was founded mainly upon the assent of the governed Mr. B. said seemed to him absurd; for if it meant anything at all it was simply, that government had no right to impose laws upon an individual, or to punish him for violating them, without first obtaining his definite consent. If a man commits murder government must say to him, 'you have been so unfortunate as to murder your fellow, and now will you be so obliging as to assent to our choking you to death in return?' The very statement of the theory exposed its weakness. Government truly grows out of society—and society is as old as man. The rights of government are primitive rights and are vested in society. When we look at an individual we see in him something more than an individual. He is a man from the fact that he partakes of the Race—and yet the Race does not enter into all men in its integrity. Each partakes of it—but no one possesses it all—else Humanity would be exhausted and the race must stop. There is but one human nature and of that one nature all men partake. Still each man is distinct from every other man—in this, that he presents some aspect of humanity different from that presented by every other.

Out of this Unity of the Race grow Society and Government: and out of the Diversity of the individuals arises the necessity of Government.

Passing from this discussion of the origin and foundation of Government, Mr. Brownson insisted that its true purpose is to afford scope for each man to act out the humanity that is in him—to allow each individual to exercise his individual liberty, which is his right to thus manifest his own peculiar humanity. The great error of all the governments that have existed is that they have sought to mould all their members after one model—instead of protecting and aiding each in the manifestation of his own individuality.

As to the peculiar form of organization which governments should assume in order the most effectually to secure this end, Mr. Brownson said that this was purely a matter of expediency—to be determined by geographical situation, the character of the people, &c. In this country the existing form he thought beyond all doubt the best; because it was best adapted to the extent of territory, to the variety of climate and of soil, to the habits of our people, and to all the peculiar circumstances which mark our country. But he did not believe the same form would best suit the people of Turkey, or Russia, or Austria, or even France. Still the peculiar form of government under which we live, in some respects, most nearly approaches a general model: for the different State Governments represent the diversity of individual man while the Federal Union expresses the unity of the race.

Mr. Brownson protested against applying to our government the name of a Democracy. Democracy, he said, was always used, when used properly, to express the supremacy of the will of the mass of the people—whatever that will might be or however it might conflict with established law and order. Ours, he said, might more properly be termed a Constitutional Government—one where fixed Laws and written Constitutions govern the people as well as individuals; and any government in which the people are controlled, no matter by what, is not a democracy. We do American institutions grievously wrong, said Mr. B., when we call them democratic: they are better than that, they are republican, looking solely to the public good.

These were the leading principles of Mr. Brownson's lecture, which embraced many minor points of considerable interest. He insisted most eloquently on the necessity of Law and Order, maintained with reverence and respect, in order to the existence of Liberty and as the sole condition of human progress. His discourse embodied sentiments vitally important to national well-being and deserving the closest attention of all. It was eminently conservative and yet full of genuine love for Man and a zealous regard for his rights.

We are indebted to the Expresses of POMEROY & Co. and ADAMS & Co. for Albany and Boston papers of Monday.

The Philadelphia Evening Courier has been merged in the Forum.

The Apollo Association—Paintings.

Passing up Broadway a few days since a friend induced us to stop at the Rooms of the Apollo Association, No. 321 1/2 Broadway, and examine the collection of Paintings which the Committee of Management have purchased for distribution among the subscribers.

A Landscape view on the Hudson River by V. G. AUDUBON, son of our great Ornithologist, struck us particularly as a work of great merit: it is one of those quiet every-day scenes which the lovers of the arts so much admire in the Paintings of Royall. The water, with a gentle breeze passing over its surface, the sun partly obscured by a cloud, yet leaving its rays dancing upon the waves, with the western shores of the river melting into the distance, altogether presented one of those simple life-like views upon which we always dwell with pleasure. Mr. DURAND's 'View in the Apennines' is another work of merit: the figures particularly are well drawn and give great animation to the scene; and its distance presents a striking view of those cold and treeless ranges of mountains. Mr. WEIR's 'Councillor' was admired by all who saw it in the Spring Exhibition of the National Academy of Design; and lucky will be the subscriber whose good fortune will put him in possession of this little gem. Mr. VER BRUCK's picture, 'One shall be taken and the other left,' is full of sentiment and poetry. We have read some very beautiful lines, published some time since in the Churchman, upon this picture, and we are sure that at least a portion of our readers will prize this above all other works in the collection. Mr. ORPHEUS has two Landscapes, which are in his usual happy style. Mr. CHAPMAN's 'Old Mill' exhibits all the delicate handling of his best work. We should perhaps have been more gratified if he had given a little more vigor to his foreground. Mr. WAUGH, an artist who has resided several years in Italy, has furnished a small interior of an 'Italian Inn' near Naples, which, to those who have visited the South of Italy, will be particularly valuable. Mr. GIGNOUX, a French artist, who is taking up his abode temporarily among us, has two pictures in the collection that afford a fine sample of the French school of Landscape Painting; both well drawn and handled in a masterly manner, but exhibiting the brush too freely to make us forget we are looking upon a simple piece of colored canvass. In addition to these we have enumerated, there is a fine Landscape of SHAW of Philadelphia; two spirited marine views by BONFIELD, also of Philadelphia; an excellent study by BURNHAM of Boston, besides two clever works by HICKS and BAKER, young artists of this city. We were informed that Mr. COLE, Mr. GREY, and one or two other artists, are at work on pictures for the Association, so that altogether there will be some thirty works of Art distributed among the subscribers this season; being twice, if not thrice, as many as have been distributed before in any one year since the Association commenced.

This happy result the Committee have brought about by the very liberal manner in which the public have sustained the Association the present season; this, too, in the very face of the 'hard times,' and the confident predictions of a few timid persons, that the Association would close its existence with the current year. For ourselves, so far from indulging in such feelings, we have not doubted that, with right management, double the number of subscribers can be obtained another year, and, of course, double the number of works of art purchased and distributed. One thing, however, we are glad to perceive the Committee have resolved upon, and that is, to change its name. The 'Apollo Association' means any thing or nothing; indeed, a friend from the country whom we endeavored to persuade to become a subscriber, objected because he had seen advertised in our public prints a Firemen's Ball and a military drill at the Apollo Rooms in Broadway. 'THE ART UNION,' the name they intend to substitute, is a name well known in all the principal cities of Europe, and is daily becoming better understood in our own country. With a new name the next season, we hope to see this Society prosper beyond the most sanguine anticipations of its friends; for a love of the fine arts is a sure indication of an intelligent and refined people.

Serious Stage Accident.

On the night of the 30th ult. the western stage was precipitated over a precipice of twenty feet, on the hill east of Mount Sterling, and within eight miles of Zanesville, seriously injuring a number of the passengers. Messrs. Caruthers, Campbell and Gentry, members of Congress from Tennessee, Messrs. Smith, Senator, Wallace and Lane, Representatives from Indiana, Mr. Goode of Ohio, Mrs. Lane, and two young men, were in the coach, all of whom were more or less injured. The life of Gen. Caruthers is despaired of, and that of Mr. Wallace also is in a dangerous situation. One of the young men had his arm broken. But two of the passengers, Messrs. Smith of Indiana and Goode of Ohio, were able to proceed on their journey.

POLITICAL HISTORY.—As the sketches under this head, prepared for this paper by Mr. Edwin Williams, are intended to afford, in a series of numbers, correct reference for politicians, as well as entertaining reminiscences, it is important to notice inadvertent errors. In Number 2 of this series, in yesterday's paper, a list of members of the first Congress was given in which it should have been stated that those marked with an asterisk (*) in number) were present when a quorum was formed, and those in *Italics*, (9 in number) were members of the Convention that framed the Constitution, instead of *vice versa*, as printed.

LETTERS OF MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS.—Mr. Winchester has just published in his cheap octavo style the Letters of Mary, Queen of Scots, just published in England, under the editorial supervision of Agnes Strickland. Every thing connected with the History and Character of this unhappy Queen possesses a deep and mournful interest; and this publication has consequently excited abroad a very general attention. The Letters have been collected from archives and public and private libraries in different kingdoms of Europe, chiefly in France and Russia. They form a valuable addition to historical and biographical literature. It may be had at this office.

MECHANICS' LECTURE.—A Lecture will be delivered by Mr. E. G. SQUIER, of the State Mechanic, Albany, at Military Hall, Bowery, this evening, at 7 o'clock. The subject is 'The Condition of the Laboring Classes of America and their true interests.' It is one of general interest and importance, and we doubt not the Mechanics generally will attend. Admission free.

THE SALEM BELLE, which we have already noticed, is also for sale by Saxton & Miles of this city. It is a very pleasing and interesting tale.

City Taxes—No. 3.

To the Editor of The Tribune:

I herewith enclose you the amount of property in the remaining Wards of this City, with the rate and amount of Tax assessed in each Ward. The Rate and Tax of the First, Second and Third Wards has already been published in your columns. Hereafter, I propose to submit some plan whereby our Tax-paying citizens may, in a very considerable degree, be relieved from the excessive Taxation of 1842, while at the same time the interest on all our City Stocks and our City Expenses shall be paid as promptly as heretofore.

A TAX-PAYER.

FOURTH WARD.
Real Estate.....\$3,428,450
Personal.....2,002,587
Total.....\$5,431,037
Rate of Tax.....\$1.07, \$1.13

FIFTH WARD.
Real Estate.....\$9,925,510
Personal.....2,475,513
Total.....\$12,401,023
Rate of Tax.....\$1.10, \$1.16

SIXTH WARD.
Real Estate.....\$4,688,750
Personal.....1,518,500
Total.....\$6,207,250
Rate of Tax.....\$1.17, \$1.23

SEVENTH WARD.
Real Estate.....\$10,752,400
Personal.....3,810,644
Total.....\$14,563,044
Rate of Tax.....\$1.12, \$1.18

EIGHTH WARD.
Real Estate.....\$10,952,510
Personal.....3,269,516
Total.....\$14,222,026
Rate of Tax.....\$1.12, \$1.18

NINTH WARD.
Real Estate.....\$10,952,510
Personal.....3,269,516
Total.....\$14,222,026
Rate of Tax.....\$1.12, \$1.18

TENTH WARD.
Real Estate.....\$6,050,000
Personal.....1,518,500
Total.....\$7,568,500
Rate of Tax.....\$1.17, \$1.23

ELEVENTH WARD.
Real Estate.....\$4,002,400
Personal.....1,450,400
Total.....\$5,452,800
Rate of Tax.....\$1.17, \$1.23

TWELFTH WARD.
Real Estate.....\$6,050,000
Personal.....1,518,500
Total.....\$7,568,500
Rate of Tax.....\$1.17, \$1.23

THIRTEENTH WARD.
Real Estate.....\$4,121,450
Personal.....1,518,500
Total.....\$5,639,950
Rate of Tax.....\$1.17, \$1.23

FOURTEENTH WARD.
Real Estate.....\$6,050,000
Personal.....1,518,500
Total.....\$7,568,500
Rate of Tax.....\$1.17, \$1.23

FIFTEENTH WARD.
Real Estate.....\$14,756,444
Personal.....9,150,514
Total.....\$23,906,958
Rate of Tax.....\$1.12, \$1.18

SIXTEENTH WARD.
Real Estate.....\$10,752,400
Personal.....3,810,644
Total.....\$14,563,044
Rate of Tax.....\$1.12, \$1.18

SEVENTEENTH WARD.
Real Estate.....\$9,925,510
Personal.....2,475,513
Total.....\$12,401,023
Rate of Tax.....\$1.10, \$1.16

EIGHTEENTH WARD.
Real Estate.....\$10,952,510
Personal.....3,269,516
Total.....\$14,222,026
Rate of Tax.....\$1.12, \$1.18

NINETEENTH WARD.
Real Estate.....\$10,952,510
Personal.....3,269,516
Total.....\$14,222,026
Rate of Tax.....\$1.12, \$1.18

Twentieth Ward.
Real Estate.....\$10,952,510
Personal.....3,269,516
Total.....\$14,222,026
Rate of Tax.....\$1.12, \$1.18

Counties and Towns.
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The City Police.

Mr. Editor: I read your editorial on this subject of December 5th, and I fully agree with you that a Police is wanted to take the place of the present Watchmen, Constables, &c. I saw, during some years' residence in London, the effect of the new Police established by Sir Robert Peel; and I think one on that plan for this city would not be far from the best. The necessity of keeping on duty at all hours is unquestionable.

The plan of Mr. ARWELL has good features; but I dislike that which seems to take the Police from the control of the chief executive officer of the city. I think that he should have the control of the Executive Departments, with power to appoint and remove all the heads of Departments, and be held responsible for the complete enforcement of the laws; and the superintendent of each Department should have power to remove his subordinates, and be himself removed if the duties of his Department are not properly performed. The Executive and Legislative functions of every Government should be totally separate and in different hands; but the plan seems to aim at making the Police appointments the function of the Council.

You say: "The Committee recommend the payment of \$1,000 salary to each member of the Council, as a measure demanded by justice, and calculated to ensure a more prompt and faithful discharge of the duties of the office." What presumption it is to imply that there is any want of justice in the public's accepting the gratuitous service of Councilmen! They are not compelled to serve; and men enough are ready and willing to do it from motives of public feeling, or for personal distinction. As to the statement that the duties would be better done, it may be true; but Heaven save us from men who would not do all duties without a salary, after they had voluntarily accepted the office; and let our own good sense show us that such as fail in this are not to be trusted in any case.

But if these salaries are to be paid, let us have better men: one thousand dollars each for such inferior men as we now have, is enormous. I would rather pay them that sum to let public affairs alone; for a worse Municipal Government I do not know of. Suppose them to meet weekly, and that their irregular and committee services are equal to the regular meetings; this pay would be ten dollars per annum, besides carriage hire, lunches, tea, dinners, cigars, and a chance to give their friends offices and jobs—too much pay for men who have allowed the streets to remain reeking with poisonous filth, encumbered with all kinds of trumpery, and disturbed by all kinds of noise.

But let us have the Police, if we can get it; and let the officers of it do the duties of Street Inspectors, and see to the execution of all laws relating to the streets.

Your obedient servant, J. K. F.

LEARNED.—The Chronicle stoops to rebuke us for 'cumbering our columns' with notices of the Geological Lectures of Dr. SMITH, "who," says that oracle, "without any knowledge of the laws of movement of the universe, of the active spiritual agents by which the Divinity modulates, regulates and governs matter, indulges in the crudest, wildest conjectures and speculations, and with the most positive self-sufficiency utters conclusions concerning the mightiest questions of material equilibrium." In another column the Chronicle publishes a humbug story (exploded some weeks since) about highly important changes in the Solar System—Change in the Earth's Eccentricity—Variation in the latitude of the North Star—Elevation of the poles of Venus—eccentricities of the planet Herschel—Conflagration of Saturn, &c. &c. Whose columns are 'cumbered' most?

From all the information we have been able to obtain in relation to the infamous outrage alleged to have been committed on the person of a young female on Saturday evening at a grocery in Broadway, we are fully satisfied that the conduct of Alderman CROLIUS has been most praiseworthy. He promptly caused the arrest of the keeper of the house and others implicated, and exerted himself to make humane provision for the girl. Moreover, we understand that this man Dingle is summoned to appear before Alderman CROLIUS and his Honor the Mayor this morning, when without doubt his license will be taken from him and the house closed. It may not be improper to add that Dingle received his license from Ald. Shaler.

BLOW FROM AN ANGRY ELEPHANT.—As Mr. Charles Howe, one of the attaches of the menagerie in Christie-street, near Bayard, rear of the Amphitheatre, No. 37 Bowery, was urging the Elephant to charge his position, in order to accomplish his purpose he pricked the animal with the pitch-fork. The beast becoming enraged, struck Mr. Howe a heavy blow on the breast with his trunk, knocking him against the wall insensible, and bleeding him freely. Mr. Howe was unable for some hours to speak and great fears were entertained for his recovery.

ANOTHER STEAMBOAT LOST.—The Louisville Journal of the 1st, announces the burning of the steamboat Gen. Pratt on her passage up, 12 miles below Memphis. She was burned to the water's edge—no lives lost. She had 500 deck passengers on board, mostly Germans. The books and a good deal of money were destroyed. The iron chest was saved, which contained about \$17,000, belonging to merchants in St. Louis and some of the passengers on board.

The great Ship Canal in Canada, connecting the St. Lawrence with the Lakes, has at last been completed; and the Kingston Whig says that on the 30th ult. the large steamboat Hollander reached that city, having passed through the whole length of the Canal without difficulty.

Naval.—Commodore BARRON has resigned his command at the Naval Asylum, as you say, "in consequence of some official and officious influence on the part of the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine at Washington." The same Chief of the Bureau has produced great confusion on this station; and from several of his circulars now before us, we are not surprised that the Surgeons in the Navy are unable to procure their medicines and supplies. He seems to have thrown the whole Department into the same state of unintelligible confusion which marks his own circulars.

NEUROLOGY.—Dr. Buchanan will deliver three public Lectures upon this Science at the New York Lyceum, 411 Broadway. The members of the Committee will be the audience. The first Lecture will be on Saturday evening, Dec. 10th; the second on Tuesday, the 13th, and the third on Thursday the 15th. See advertisement.

The attention of Merchants, Builders and others, is directed to the fact that in another column, headed "Fulton's newly invented Patent Safety Lock,"

MAIL ROBBERY.—The Cumberland Md. Alleganians says that Peter Halderman, who was lately convicted in Baltimore of the crime of robbing the U. S. mail some ten months since, has made a disclosure of the facts connected therewith, as follows:

Halderman says that during the latter part of the year 1841 Peyton Sides made application to him to aid in robbing the mail—that he declined from time to time. Sides eventually proposed to H. that "whenever there were no passengers in the Mail he would inform him of the fact, and that he should then go with him to the Shades of Death—and then in that dark and dismal place, take him from the drivers box—tie him to a tree by the road side, and take the mail off and rob it." That he, Sides, when found in that condition, would say that "three men came from the shades with black faces, stopped the horses, tied him in that condition and robbed the mail."

This proposition Halderman also declined. But Sides, not being intimidated, determined that the mail should be robbed if he had to do it entirely himself! Things went on in this way until February, 1842. At this time Halderman was staying at the tavern of his brother, when about 11 o'clock in the night the robbery took place. Sides drove up, stopped the stage before the door, and aroused Peter Halderman, under the pretence of getting something to drink. Two persons were sleeping with Halderman, and heard him say, "Peter, I want a grog."

Halderman declined, and said he could not have anything to do with it. Sides replied—"Well, sir, if you do not, I have another man who will; we will rob the mail this night, and if found out, I'll be—d—d if I don't put it upon you, any how." By this time Sides had the mail out of the stage, and raising it up, threw it upon the shoulders of Halderman, shut the door of the stage, cracked his whip and put off. Halderman pondered the thing over in his mind, and finally came to the conclusion that he would be blamed of the matter at all events, and that, inasmuch as the mail had been given him, he would see its contents. He proceeded with it into the woods in the rear of the house, and there, amidst the rocks and trees of the forest, he raised a fire, and opened the mail, and took from it a little upwards of six thousand dollars in money! All the checks, drafts and halves of notes, he burned, with the mail bag and the balance of its contents.

That of the money taken he gave Sides \$3000, in good money, and he kept the balance, it being in treasury notes and other funds not so current here. That he kept his money in the woods until last August, hoping to find an opportunity to return it; but the arrest of Sides cut off this hope; and alarm drove him to Canada where he was arrested by Mr. Patterson. Sides says he had part of his money in the garden attached to the tavern of Mr. Fairall—that he put it in a bottle and sunk the bottle in an old post hole, where the fence had been removed. These facts were gotten from Halderman himself, and are believed to be true.

MISSOURI.—The Legislature of Missouri met on the 21st ult. Col. Sterling Pierce was chosen Speaker of the House, receiving 73 votes against Mr. Thomson, who received 11. The Governor's Message was received on the 22d. A U. S. Senator was to be elected the next day. There was no doubt Hon. L. F. Linn would be reelected. The message opens with a dissertation on Banking in general and Missouri shill-plasters, and this is followed by a forcible protest against the Single District Law of Congress. It contains nothing of special interest out of the State.

CANADA.—The honorable Mr. Ogden, late Attorney General for Canada East, of which office he was dispossessed during his absence in England, to make room for Mr. Lalonde, has again embarked for England, for the purpose, as he states in a parting address to his constituents, of vindicating his acts and principles at the foot of the throne; the honorable gentleman conceiving that his "summary destitution from office, by the representative of the Queen, is a tacit disavowal of those acts and principles."

TRIAL OF ALEXANDER.—Mr. Phillips this morning opened for the defence, and chiefly relied upon the prisoner's good character and his exhibitions of insanity since the affair with the young lady to whom he had paid his addresses. Wm. L. Ashmead, agent of the Baltimore Railroad line, and Augustus W. Smith, a conductor in the line, were examined, who testified to nothing important, except the tendering of a \$30 Kentucky bank note by Alexander, for his passage, and the giving of the change by Ashmead, ten dollars in gold and five in silver, charging him five per cent. discount.

Several letters were read by agreement, containing the depositions of a number of persons living at the West, who are acquainted with the prisoner. These occupied the Court and jury a considerable length of time.

The store house of Bloomfield, Russell & Black, at Centreville, Ia., occupied by two printing offices, a tailor's shop, &c. was burned on the 24th ult. Loss on building and goods \$4000; the only insurance was \$1500 on the building.

A man named Charles Valentine, who has been for some time a preacher at Cincinnati, has been convicted of having seduced his servant girl, and fined \$500.

Navigation on Lake CHAMPLAIN is closed for the season.

DROWNED.—Two slaves were drowned at Savannah on the 26th ult., while employed about the shipping.

Mr. Robinson, assistant engineer of the steamboat H. L. Cook, fell overboard while she was taking in freight at Hawkinsville, Ga., and was drowned.

MYSTERIOUS.—On Thursday last, an elderly man came to the store of Samuel Mead, purchased some goods, and after paying for them, went away, leaving a light gray horse attached to a lumber box wagon standing in front of the door. From his sudden disappearance, it is feared that some misfortune has befallen him. The horse and wagon are at Mr. Anderson's tavern.

Counterfeit.—Yesterday morning, Dr. Wm. B. Leonard, formerly Treasurer of the Louisville Theatre, and Wm. Gheio, of Cincinnati, were arrested for passing and attempting to pass a new issue of counterfeit ten dollar notes on the Northern Bank of Kentucky.

FIRE.—The dwelling of Gen. S. G. Hathaway, Solon, N. Y., was destroyed by fire on Friday week. Furniture saved.

The house of Reuben W. Millard, Canisteo, was burned on the 19th ult. Loss \$100.

"Procrastination is the thief of time"—a truth as solemn as it is important, and yet how small the number who act with promptness and decision in cases of the most vital importance. When disease invades the physical frame no time should be lost in procuring the right medicine at once, and get cured without delay. For chronic constitutional diseases, such as Rheumatism, King's Evil, Scrofula, affecting the glands, obstinate cutaneous eruptions, Ulcers, White Swelling, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones, and other similar diseases, Stoddard's Sarsaparilla has been found in numerous instances to be an efficient remedy, operating mildly and pleasantly on the general system, purifying and cleansing the vital fluids, giving tone and energy to the nervous system, and imparting a new vigor to the frame. Numbers who have taken it merely with a view of alleviating their sufferings, have by using it a short time, to their infinite pleasure and delight, rapidly improved their health until it has become fully established.

BY THIS MORNING'S MAIL.

It is said that Mr. McDuffie has declined being a candidate for United States Senator from South Carolina, to succeed Mr. PRESTON, on account of ill health; and a correspondent of the Charleston Courier anticipates the election of Judge HUGER.

The Courier says further that "it is so well understood at Columbia that Mr. Calhoun will resign his office that his successor is a matter of urgent consideration." Between this vacancy and the other, it is thought Mr. Huger will certainly be elected. For one other vacancy several gentlemen have been spoken of. Messrs. Pickens, McWillie, Davis, Rhett, and Gov. Richardson are the most prominent.

Meeting of Congress—Repeal of Bankrupt Law—21st Rule—Death of a Member, &c.

Correspondence of The Tribune.